

ABSTRACT

The process called COpetrolisation uses two catalysts instead of one, converting CO into C₇H₁₆. Addition of a NaCl catalyst to a FeO catalyst improves the efficiency of Fischer's process because the salt catalyst retains humidity. Furthermore, chlorine opens chemical chains and sodium prevents crystals of oxygen from covering the FeO catalyst. If we are equipped to produce CO from biogas or smoke and if we want to recycle this unwanted gas, we can COpetrolise this CO and yield a useful liquid. In fact, recycling CO into synthetic crude petroleum, heptane, contributes to clean air and to produce a valuable source of energy. Because CO is a renewable resource, COpetrolisation favors a lasting economic development.